



Middlebury Register.

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E. H. THORP, Editor and Manager.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1891.

NOTICE.—Subscribers and others in remitting will please do so by Postal Note, Postal Order, Currency and Draft, using one and two-cent stamps for fractional parts of a dollar, if necessary. We have no use for stamps larger than two cents; checks on distant banks for small amounts are expensive to collect, and we do not want Express Money orders at all.

Michigan is to distribute its share of the refunded direct tax among those of her soldiers who enlisted prior to 1864. After that year a bounty was paid.

A synopsis of the fish and game laws now in force is printed in another column. It will be seen that sportsmen who try to get in their sport too early in the season may also get into trouble.

Friends of Mr. Blaine deny the truth of the recent story that he would be the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1892; but they may change their minds after reading this week's Montpelier Argus, which says he will.

Senator Morrill, who celebrated his 51st birthday last week, was asked by an interviewer at Washington whether he had any intention of resigning. He answered: "Well, no. My next term begins on March 4. I think the people of my State run a great risk in sending me back, but I shall do the best I can for them. I told them that just as soon as I found myself unable to do a good, honest day's work I should resign. There's no law against resigning."

It is unfortunate that Artemas Ward is dead; he would value highly the joke that is perpetrated by an Illinois woman, who has hired a firm of New York lawyers to secure for her the estate of the late Artemas on the ground that she is his widow. The accounts of his life say he was born in 1834. He died in England, a bachelor, as every one supposed. But the claimant says she was married to him in 1834 and that he was much more than the biographers have it.

The conviction at Montpelier of the four men charged with conspiracy to prevent one McClure from obtaining employment at his trade of stonecutter unless he would join the granite cutters' union will commend itself to all right-thinking men. Things have come to a pretty pass if such doings are allowable. Workmen have a perfect right to combine for protection, but they ought not to exercise a greater tyranny over other workmen than any employer would dare attempt over them.

Ex-Minister Phelps refuses to talk about the diplomatic phases of the New Orleans-Italian affair, but he has decided opinions about the matter. He says: "The killing of those men in New Orleans was justified, in my view of it, by the circumstances leading up to it. The ordinary machinery of justice is the people's instrument, and when it fails to do its work the right still rests with the people to see to it that justice is meted out. I think that the effect, on the whole, may be a good one. It may serve as a rebuke to inefficient courts and juries."

THE SENATORSHIP.

We publish in another column Secretary Proctor's statement of his position with reference to the senatorship, together with some comments of the press on ex-Congressman Stewart and his fitness for the place.

Mr. Stewart's candidacy is based on solid ground. He has had a long career of legislative work both at home and at Washington. For the past eight years he has been in the lower house, and is therefore familiar with current questions of national and State concern now demanding attention, besides being experienced in the ways of doing things at Washington. It is not too much to expect that, should he be appointed, he would prove a worthy successor of Mr. Edmunds not only, but of Collamer, Foote and Phelps, the latter the father of the distinguished ex-minister at the court of St. James, with whom Mr. Stewart was associated as law partner at Middlebury

in his early days at the bar. These men were all able and patriotic legislators and none of them was a political boss or a member of that class already too numerous in the Senate, the men of vast wealth whose personal interests sometimes conflict with those of the public. Mr. Stewart would certainly bring to the work of the senatorship an equipment of experience, wide acquaintance with men and affairs and influence with his associates at Washington not equalled by that of any other man in the State.

THE SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC FUNDS.

A few State papers are anxious that that \$180,000 direct tax, refunded the State by the government, should be devoted to that ubiquitous and Banquo-like "State agricultural and mechanical college," but by far the larger number are in favor of devoting it to the general State school fund. The majority is eminently correct.—[Hardwick Gazette.]

It was stated by this paper last week that the chance for Vermont to get anything back from the government on account of the direct tax was exceedingly small. Information has come from Washington during the past week in confirmation of our position. The dispatch says: "The first comptroller of the treasury has satisfied himself that the United States government may claim offsets against all States wherein the tax was not collected from individuals directly by the government"; and among the offsets he had discovered was one against Vermont for \$543,780 "for quotas of arms, ammunition and accoutrements overlooked under the act of 1808". There is consequently no necessity for haste in deciding what the State will do with the money, for it may, for aught any one knows, never get a cent.

It may nevertheless be worth the while to consider, now that the subject is brought up by the Gazette, whether further additions to the State school fund are desirable. The first of these funds came from the money lent to the States by the general government away back in the 30's, which was distributed by this State among the towns and is known as the surplus fund. The towns took the money and pay six per cent interest on it, and this interest forms part of the money annually distributed by the selectmen among the districts. The second windfall, if it may be so called, was the Huntington fund. A man named Huntington, a native of Vermont, but a resident of Brantford, Ontario, accumulated a fortune, and, being without near relatives, desired to do something for the State of his birth. So he provided by will that the bulk of his estate should at his death go into the treasury of this State and that the income arising therefrom should be devoted to the support of common schools. The State received the money about 1880.

New what has been the effect of this loan and this gift? The tax-payers of the State have simply been relieved to an extent from paying for their schools. No school is a particle better than it would have been had these funds never existed. Moreover, it is probably true that the schools are the worse for the funds. People are, as a rule, interested to see that money they pay is well laid out, and they are negligent about the manner in which some one else's money is spent. Very many schools have been maintained wholly on the public money, and it is undoubtedly the fact that the chief concern of the people of those districts has been that the schools should be held the requisite number of weeks, rather than that the schools should be the best.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Finally, as we have said before, it is our system of taxing money, and nothing else, that has driven capital out of the State, and that effect will be continued as long as the cause remains. If you would see Vermont blossom like the rose, repeal the law taxing money.—[St. Johnsbury Republican.]

The Caledonian attempted to enlighten the Middlebury Register upon the advantages of the Australian ballot and expected a courteous reply to its remarks. We realize the folly now of attempting the impossible or expecting the improbable. The old law was cheap—most woefully cheap in fact. The necessity for a change was plain. The REGISTER's slangy retort savors too strongly of the "heelers" to demand further notice.—[St. Johnsbury Caledonian.]

We notice that since Edward J. Phelps' article in Harper's Magazine fully sustaining the contention of the United States with regard to the Behring sea question, certain newspapers now speak of Mr. Cleveland's minister to Great Britain with a good deal more respect than they did formerly. We remember that there was no end of banter as to the discovery Mr. Cleveland made in appointing the Vermont lawyer to such a responsible position as American minister at the court of St. James. Mr. Phelps is now credited with a full knowledge of the law and fact respecting the Behring sea question, and also a thorough knowledge of English opinion and feeling.—[Boston Transcript.]

—How would you like to save from one to five dollars a year on soap? You can do it by using the soap that lasts twice as long as cheap soap. Brussels is its name.

THE SENATORSHIP.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR SAYS HE IS IN FOR IT.

Secretary of War Proctor was interviewed at Washington Monday by an Associated Press representative and said, among other things:

With respect to the senatorship I find on my return by the receipt of letters and the press comments from Vermont that a good many of my friends are anxious that I should succeed Senator Edmunds. The position of Senator from my State has for a good many years been somewhat unique, and it is not and never has been, within my memory, considered as a place permitting any candidacy in the usual sense. Vermont has a number of men capable and worthy to represent her in the United States Senate, though it could not be hoped that any one could fill the place of Senator Edmunds, whose resignation has been received, as it must naturally have been, with the greatest regret, and who for 25 years has represented Vermont in the United States Senate to the equal honor of himself and his State and the great advantage of the country.

Should the position in due time be offered to me with the hearty approval and good will of the people of the State, I should scarcely feel at liberty to decline the honor and the opportunity to serve them who have so many times showed their confidence in me. But the Senator's resignation does not take effect until next November, and in the mean time Gov. Page has plenty of time to carefully weigh the matter and take such action as he deems to be best for the interests of the State and most in accord with the wishes of her people.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The selection of ex-Gov. Stewart, who has just terminated a very creditable career in the House of Representatives, would be eminently satisfactory to the farmers and more than pleasing in Washington, where he has a host of friends. In some respects Gov. Stewart would make a more desirable Senator than Mr. Edmunds. He is much broader and more generous to the faults of others. During the past few years no Republican member has been more highly regarded on either side of the chamber, and his qualifications are conceded by all.—[New York World.]

The mantle of the retiring Senator by right of succession should fall upon Hon. John W. Stewart, but while he is a man in many ways eminently fitted for the position, he may not care to make the fight necessary to gain it.—[Vergennes Vermonter.]

Among the men to choose from we might mention Secretary Proctor, Gov. Stewart, Judge Powers, Gov. Smith, Judge Veazey, Col. Walker and Judge Munson. All of these are good men and either of them would honor the State and nation. Which one shall it be? It seems to us that Gov. Page will have some difficulty in deciding. Vermont has gained her ascendancy in the U. S. Senate by electing good men and keeping them there, as experience has proved to be one of the strongest factors in the usefulness and influence of members of the Senate.—[Manchester Journal.]

The Portland (Me.) Press, which calls ex-Gov. Stewart "one of the ablest men and most accomplished gentlemen in Vermont," makes a point in his favor when it says that "experience is everything to a man who aspires to influence in either House of Congress, and Gov. Stewart is yet fresh from his 10 years of service in the House." This is a consideration of much moment under the circumstances. In native ability and scholarly accomplishment ex-Gov. Stewart ranks high.—[Springfield Republican.]

PERSONAL.

Senator Edmunds is planning to return to Burlington, with his family, about the first of May, says the Free Press.

George F. Kimball of Boston, son of ex-Postmaster Kimball of Vergennes, has accepted a position in a railroad office in St. Albans.

Rev. Dr. Wickham of Manchester celebrated his 94th birthday the 4th inst. He has been ill nearly all winter, but is much better.

There is printed on an inside page a poem on "Colorado" by Rev. W. J. Tilley of Amherst, Mass., once rector of St. Stephen's and later of Brandon. It was one of over 100 written for two prizes offered by the Great Divide, a Western journal, and was awarded the second prize.

The Sheffield (Ala.) Times of recent date has a portrait and somewhat notice of the record of an iron-maker, Maj. Edward Doud of that city, who has made a reputation for Sheffield pig iron and the capacities of Sheffield furnaces unsurpassed by any coke iron furnaces in the world. Maj. Doud was superintendent, secretary and treasurer of the second coke iron furnace ever built in the South, that of the Chattanooga Iron Co., the first furnace, the Roane of Rockwood, Tenn., preceding it in operation about a year. He resided in Chattanooga from 1874 till the spring of 79, when he went to Cowan, Tenn., and built the Lewanee furnace, which he operated a year, clearing a net profit for the owners for the year of \$80,000. This remarkable exhibit brought the furnace into popular notice, and showed the vast future for iron men in the South. From Cowan he returned to Chattanooga and built the Clitico furnace, always operating with great profit. After this he accepted a position as general manager of the Cherokee Iron Co. at Cedar Town, Ga., from there coming to Sheffield, where he has been superintendent of construction and had the managing control of two remarkable furnaces, the Lady and Hattie En-

ley, from which position he now retires. He has seen the Sheffield furnaces in their infancy, untried and unknown, and has remained with them until Sheffield pig iron is recognized, respected and sought after among the centres of the iron trade. He leaves the furnaces without a peer in the South for volume of output, quality and economy of production. Eighteen years, day in and day out, from Sunday to Sunday, in the watchful care of the immense iron producers should entitle one to a little rest and recreation, which has been granted, his resignation taking effect April 5. Edward Doud was born in New Haven, Ct., in 1834 and is the second son of Sylvester Doud, Esq., of that place. It is possible the major and his wife will spend a share of the summer there among his many friends and after a season of relaxation and rest it is hoped he may return and resume that work in which he has been so eminently successful.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Joseph Forest and Wm. Grace were arrested on the street on Sunday for being drunk and disorderly. The trials were had Monday before Justice J. E. Stapleton, Grand Juror Royce prosecuting. Both respondents pleaded guilty to intoxication, each was fined \$5 and costs and paid up. Forest said he bought a pint of whiskey Sunday afternoon of John H. Sargent, proprietor of the Logan House, Sargent appeared in court, pleaded guilty to one first offence of selling and appealed. George McCue became his surety to the amount of \$75. Sargent intimated that he should not carry the case up, but would pay the fine presently; also that he proposed going out of the rum business. Grace said he bought a gallon of whiskey in Boston some time during the winter and that his booze came out of that jug.

THE WATER WORKS BEGUN.

Mr. W. H. Lang of the Burlington firm of Lang, Goodhue & Co., who have the contract for putting in the system of water works here, came down from the city yesterday morning and began on the job. He has men clearing the ground for the site of the pumping station, which will stand just below Mr. Clinton Smith's mill. At present the force is small, as the space is limited, but more men will be hired when they can be used to advantage. Laborers from the village and vicinity will be secured so far as practicable. The price paid will be \$1.25 a day, this being the rate which obtains elsewhere.

The pipe for the mains is all made and is awaiting shipment from the foundry at Burlington, N. J. It will come along as soon as navigation on the canal opens and should reach here by the last of May. It will come to Burlington by boat and thence here by rail. Nothing will be done on the ditches till the pipe is on the ground.

"CHRIS" STILL ON EARTH.

The following Associated Press dispatch, dated Haverhill, Mass., April 11, evidently refers to the doings of Brooksville's old friend, "Chris" Roberts, whose career as an "evangelist" there came to a rather abrupt termination two or three years ago:

When the Rev. C. E. Roberts, the colored evangelist who presides over the Pleasant Street mission tabernacle, went away a week ago he was all alone. When he returned he had a wife, pretty and bright, and 25. She is also white. Miss Martha Abbott was her name and she came from Putnam. He first saw her at Wm. a few months ago, while engaged in his religious work. She became infatuated with the tall, handsome colored man and followed him from place to place. Last week Roberts suddenly left the city and went to New York, where he met Miss Abbott and they were married by the Rev. Mr. Boswell and returned to Worcester. There Mrs. Roberts stayed till Monday.

Mr. Roberts returned Saturday night and preached on Sunday, as usual. Monday he returned to Worcester, and last night brought his wife home with him. She presided at the organ at the meeting, and played with much expression, and sang sweetly several solos after the services. She met her husband's parishioners and greeted them kindly. His sermon last evening was an attack upon the persons who had circulated malicious stories in regard to the affair. "I am married," he said, "lawfully married, and that is all there is to be said."

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This bank protects Vermont securities for the investment of its funds and sends no money out of the State until the home demand is met.
No money loaned to any officer or trustee of the bank.
Funds may be sent by bank check or draft or postal money or by order and deposit book will be returned by next mail.
Applications for loans or for information as to standing of the bank may be made to R. W. Wainwright, Middlebury, J. E. Roberts, Vergennes, or E. C. Dike, Bristol.
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STATE OF VERMONT—Addison County, ss.
Ida A. Place of Bristol, in said county, having filed her petition to the Addison County Court next to be held at Middlebury, within and for said county, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1891, setting forth in substance that she was lawfully married to Robert S. Place on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1883, then of said Bristol, but now of the State of Massachusetts; that since said marriage she has resided in said county; that the said Robert S. hath treated her with intolerable severity; that the said Robert S. hath committed adultery, wherefore she prays for a divorce from the said Robert S., reasonable alimony and the custody of her minor son, Claud A. And it appearing that the said Robert S. is without this State so that said petition cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that he be summoned to appear and answer the foregoing petition on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Middlebury aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1891, by the publication of the substance of said petition together with this order in the Middlebury Register, a public newspaper published in said Middlebury, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least six weeks prior to said term of said court.

Dated at Middlebury, aforesaid, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1891.
RUFUS WAINWRIGHT, Clerk.
STEWART & WILSON, Attys for petitioner.

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